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WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 18, 1894.

The Weather To-day.

District Columbia and Maryland clear, followed by cloudy weather, southeast winds; Virginia fair, southeast winds; cooler in western portion.

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That is what it is published

That is why it is the most complete and readable newspaper in Washington; it's

All in four pages and all for a cent, remember. THE TIMES is only too glad to be be brought in contrast with any other

Washington daily.

it's Only a Cent a Day!

THIS IS BUSINESS. Miscreants, boys, mischievous idle some-bodies, have been purioining copies of THE

detection of one of these \$10 will be paid at the business office of THE TIMES on a moment's notice. This is business.

"THE TIMES" KIND OF FEAUTY. The handsome typographical appearance of

THE TIMES has been a cause of frequent remark. Friends of the aggressive foreman have spoken to him about it and made him blush, Numerous letters arriving in the mail have had a similar effect upon the editor. The reason why The Times is so beautiful typographically is that it is set by hand. The type-setting machine, as is well known, has come into use in many newspaper offices, The machine-set paper is handsome in a way, but it is monotonous. It is possible only for the hand-set paper to be beautiful typographically. The intelligence of the really intelligent compositor is permitted to creep into it. So we give our readers every morning in this, the only hand-set newspaper in Washington, handsome examples of the art of typography. Some contend that it is a lost art; we contend that it is not. We like the looks of THE TIMES ourselves. Our readers

HOW TO WELCOME COXEY.

It is reported that Washington city has aking account of stock, and that she finds that she has a good police force, a brigade of trained National Guardsmen, four troops, of United States eavalry, a company of artillery, and a considerably number of maries; and it is remarked that all this martial array is intended to teach Gen. Coxes that the government at Washington still lives. Yes, yes. It does still lives; but the presence of cavalrymen and guardsmen and policemen is not necessary to prove R, and least of all to prove it to a harmless body of men trudging hither, over the mountains and through the snow, merely to find out, if possible, why they cannot have work, And whether they find out or not, millions of people in this country actually, if they do not sympathize with Coxey, sympathize with the spirit of unrest and injustice and resignation, though not so much of resignation, which actuates these people; and these millions of other people in this country are not going to sympathize with any warlike effort to suppress the visitors.

bands in Washington that they had better leave the city. They have thought of the bombs of crazy Frenchmen. If there is danger in Washington, it is not from the harmless, it is from the harmful. This is the time for policemen to conceal

their clube.

ON THE NEW RULE.

There is no question that the rule adopted yesterday MEMBER OF will facilitate the transaction CONGRESS FROM of business in Congress, It NEBRASKA a quorum when all the memwill be much easier to secure

bers present in the House can be counted, as it was when it was necessary to have a quorum voting in the affirmative. But if the only thing desired is the rapid transaction of business, it might be urged that legislation would be hastened if it only required twenty-five or fifty members present to pass laws. It would

be easier to keep fifty in the House than 179. But legislatures are not organized to transact business speedily, but to crystalize into laws the sentiment of the people. There is no way of ascertaining what action the majority of the people of the United States desire on any question unless we can obtain the ppinion of a majority of their representatives. In most of the states there is a constitutional requirement that the yeas and nays shall be recorded, and that a majority of all the members elected shall assent before any bill can become a law. It is noticeable that the new constitutions adopted by the states, almos without exception, provide this safeguard against minority legislation, showing that

public sentiment is growing in that direction, It is true that the Federal constitution does not expressly require this. In fact, it doe not require a record of the yeas and navs except when demanded. If we were framing a new constitution to-day I have no doubt that it would provide for a roll-call on the final passage of every bill, and would require assent of a majority of all the members elected to pass a bill. There is no reason which makes such action wise in a state that does not apply with as much force to Conmembers of Congress are farther removed from their constituents, it is prob able that such safeguards are more imperatively needed here than in a state legislature

The rule which has been in operation since

the foundation of the government, with the exception of the Fifty-first Congress permitted the minority to remain silent upon important questions. This made it necessary for those favoring a bill to secure the affirmative vote of a majority of the members elected. According to the decision of the Supreme Court the House can determine for itself the method of ascertaining a quorum. It can determine the presence of a quorum by the old rule which only records those who desire to vote, or by the new rule which counts all present whether

There were some of us who believed that it was more important to secure the consent of the majority than to rush business through, and we voted against the rule just adopted for counting a quorum. Of course it is more convenient to the members to have the House in a position to go on with its work, even when nearly half of the members are absent. It enables 177 members to attend to other business while the other 179 do the legislative work, but I do not believe that it will be approved by the people who favor the rule of the majority.

According to the new rule, if 179 member are present when an election contest is pending, and 90 vote to unsent the member who has the certificate from his state, the sitting member will be put out, whether the remaining 89 vote or remain silent. Under the old rule the 89, by remaining silent, could prevent the unseating of the member until 179 \$ members were found who would vote in the affirmative. Is it better to get through with business in a hurry or to secure the rights of the majority?

It is wrong to assume that all members of a party vote together. While this is generally true on party questions, members vote as individuals on by far the greater number of measures, and therefore each individual member ought to be represented in the vote,

The adoption of this rule will probably encourage absenteeism, for members who felt that they must stay to make a quorum, or were afraid they might be sent for, will now feel that they can be spared. If the combined proclivities of all manufacturers. wisdom of all the members is necessary, or even valuable in legislation, the continual absence of a large number of members will be

The discussion of this question will deon their legislation with more speed and less members. If the rule proves to be inexpedient we may be led to adopt the constitutional requirement now found in the constitutions of the states. Both parties having now adopted the same principle, the question can be discussed without partisan bias, and a satbe discussed without partial isfactory conclusion reached, W. J. BRYAN.

PLEASE PUT IN THE TICKER. A veracious New York journal has lately Times from the doors of subscribers. For the observed that a large number of Wall street men are now in Washington waiting to hear the speech of Senator Smith, of New Jersey, and "they believe," this journal says, "that if Senator Smith goes anywhere near as far as Senator Hill did the effect will be very decided upon stock quotations."

Naturally. Wall street is hardly any longer Wall street. In sugar and in other important commodities, which are chiefly imaginary for money-making purposes, the fluctations have been gaused, and seem still more about to be caused, by the votes and actions, and now as it appears by the speeches, of certain Senators. Senators have speculated recently and made money. That is admitted on all hands. If it should be objected by some that this ought not to be, yet it will doubtless continue to be,

It will be a great convenience, and Tur-Times desires to be understood as advocating the idea, to place in the marble room in the rear of the Senate a number of stock tickers. Four would probably be sufficient, though, Four would probably be sufficient, though, it is affectation behind every one of his reif the expense should prove too large, two
might do, though, here again, the Senators
would evidently be somewhat inconvenienced
to take turns. It is perhaps too much to expect that the old familiar blackboard, with
the little colored cards with numbers on them
should be set up in the marble room, but no should be set up in the marble room; but no objection except a few silly, finecal ones no objection in the world could be made to introducing the ticker.

So, please put the tickers in!

PUSHING THE CLOUDS AWAY. THE WASHINGTON TIMES WAS a SUCCESS fro its first number. The united, devoted support of its thousands of stockholders who wanted it before the first number was issued, and who have wanted and believed in it still more ever since, the brawn and brain which they expended to make it a success from the beginning, are devoted to it more and more help one another, they help the friends of THE Times who advertise in it. Advertisers find that this journal brings them direct results; they can be sure of this with no other publication. In the very nature of things, then, THE TIMES must succeed better and better.

HIT-OR MISSES.

If Gen, Felix Agnus wants a canal THE Times is perfectly willing that Gen. Felix Agnus should have it; and that, without knowing what kind of a canal it is,

deny the Clover Club its right to float the Clover flag over Independence Hall, It seems likely that Mrs Leslie is piqued

because Willie Wilde got married first. I don't see what all this excitement about the mere counting of a quorum according to

the Reed rule amounts to any way .- W. Mc-Kinley. The entire case might be put in Col. Phil Thompson's hands next time.

I am too much out of breath to look back but it seems to me I am several laps ahead of

old McKinley just now .- T. B. Reed. So far as THE TIMES is concerned, Miss Pollard can go on the stage, or write a book either one. It will read the book, and it will

applaud the acting. It has been suggested that Howard Gould will be obliged to nurse his wrath until his big sister Helen falls in love with a divorced

Better not gamble on Mr. Breckinridge's retirement from politics. Better wait till his district is heard from.

If Gov. Waite really has control of the fire department of Denver, he can prevent it from turning the hose upon him. It would seem as if there were nothing for

Mr. Gresham to do but seek the Populist presidential nomination again. The Richard Watson Gilder poem on the

Breckinridge-Pollard suit is not expected to appear for a week yet. Edison's propaganda, that sleep is usele not expected to make much headway in Phila-

The conclusion is irresistible that Dr. Depew favors Mr. Harrison's renomination because that offer of the Secretaryship of State is expected to hold good.

Miss Pollard might put her bill in the ha

CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

Gen. W. J. Sewell, who manages Pennsylvania Railroad interests most of the time, left for Hampton, Va., in a special car yesterday morning to attend a meeting of the board of magers of the Soldiers' Home of that place and incidentally to take his family to Old Point

fore them this fall, and if they do, the législa-ture will have a Republican majority on joint ballot. This Gen. Sewell expects, and the point with him now is to beat Franklin Mur-phy, the rich varnish manufacturer, who holds the key to the situation, in that he is the logi-cal choice if Sewell and Garrett A. Hobart and William Walter Pheips have another tri-angular fight; such as they had in 1881. That time Sewell won because Hobart went over to him in preference to Phelps. Now Sewell is on the lookout to see that the same elements do not go over to Murphy.

Mr. R. H. Wolff, president of the firm of R. H. Wolff & Co., wire manufacturers in New York, was at the Capitol yesterday trying to get the Democratic tariff Senators to revise their decision in the taxing of the raw product their decision in the taxing of the raw product and finished article in his line of trade. He claims that in the present bill the duty on raw material is increased and the duty on the finished article decreased.

Mr. Wolff has been in the business since boyhood and his father has been in the busi-ness for fifty years, and his grandfather for thirty years before that in Westphalia, Ger-many.

At present he claims that only half his At present he claims that only had his hands are employed, and those only part of the time. Senator Hill and others have given him favorable hearings. He is a powerful political worker in Ashbel Fitch's old district, now represented by Isidor Straus.

Among Senator Smith's auditors yesterday was his father, Hon, James Smith, of Newark, who came on especially for the occasion. Mr.

Vice President Stevenson had an appoint ment yesterday to have his portrait taken by the venerable photographer of statesmen, M. B. Brady, but owing to an unfortunate acci-The discussion of this question will develop public opinion. If the wisdom of the new rule is justified by experience, the states can change their constitutions so as to carry on their legislation with more speed and less run over, one of his ankles being broken and other serious injuries received. He is now under medical treatment at the home of his

> People who did not get an opportunity to see Colonel Breckinridge in the court-room during the famous trial which has just ended or rather those who wanted to see him but did not care to make an open manifestation of their desires to see him-are now attending the galleries of the House with that special object in view. There were a number of woman on hand yesterday who actually had brought their opera glasses, the better to scam the features of the defendant in the now celebrated suit of Poliard vs. Breckinridge,

The recently confirmed postmaster of Jersey City, N. J., E. S. Jordan, whose appointment Congressman Fielden says, laughingly, it took four months to secure, is now in town, and yesterday gave the bonds for the fulfil-ment of his trust. Mr. Fielden said he meant to have the final details attended to as quickly as possible, evidently thinking Mr. Jordan should have at least two and a half, years out of the four years' term of office. After flling his bonds, Mr. Jordan had a conference with the post office authorities as to the duties of

he does believe of them. One never really believes one's epigrams. They would not be epigramatic if they were wholly true. Wilde poses; he bids for your applause; you can see his affectation behind every one of his re-

yet only half true, and only true at times, they are as eigarettes, as the delights of first sips Here are a few of them from "A Woman of No Importance:

"To be in society is a bore. Not to be in it is "There are only two kinds of women in society, the plain and the painted."
"Women represents the triumph of matters over mind; man the triumph of mind over

"The book of the peerage is the best thing Eng-

every day. To them its rapidly increasing circulation is due; to them its advertising is due, because, banded together as they are to are for more things forbidden them." An almost unheard of seene was observed

at the National last night. A burly, roly-poly ex-Speaker entered the pit. At once the whole house burst into applause. He strode, elephant-like, down the aisle and took an in The Times must succeed better and better. Its circulation must increase, its advertising patronage must grow; and these things must happen, because they are happening every day.

The Morris one of the joint authors of "Rival Candidates," that is making a little hit in New York, used to be a good-for-nothing poet here in Washington five years ago. I remember the look of him, unique, unpromising in the extreme, to any man with a Mayor Stuart would never have dared to Candidates" is one of the clever things of the

Mrs. Kendal received an extraordinary request from Newark last week. A young lady of that city wrote to the actress in these frank terms:

frank terms:

"My Dran Mess Kendal: The amateur dramatic club to which I belong is going to play 'A Scrap of Paper,' and I am cast for Suzanne. I want to study you in that character for the improvement of my performance. Now, I see by the papers that you intend to play 'The Ironmaster at the Saturday matines and 'A Scrap of Paper' on Saturday meth. Couldn't you possibly fix it to change things around and let us have 'A Scap of Paper' at the matinee instead? I have an important engagement for the evening, but I could go to the matinee. If you cannot arrange this, can you go through the part of Suzanne with me some day next week so that I can catch some of your points."

These Black Stockings.

Very extraordinary and far from complimentary, writes the Marquise de Fontenoy, is the official report just made by the official analysts at Vienna with regard to the blood poisoning of the Archduchess Marie Immaculata. It may be remembered that the blood poisoning was at the time attributed to dye of her black slik stockings. With the object of determining the character of the poison, the stockings were submitted to examination by the government analysts, and this is the of-ficial report which they issue:

"The dye and coloring material are free of poison and the harm that has resulted from the infections matter which easily lodges in the pores of the tissue, and is more dangerous in black stockings than others, because they are less frequently changed." ess frequently changed;

The inference is obvious, and is scarcely alculated to enhance the reputation of the The inference is obvious, and is scarcely calculated to enhance the reputation of the grand old house of Hapsburg as regards personal cleanliness. Let us hope that the official analysts have erred in their examination. That would prove infinitely less of a shock to popular illusion than the astounding knowledge that imperial archduchesses were obliged to wear their black silk stockings long enough to produce blood poisoning.

An Entertainment for Friday.
Freshman's Literary Society of St Johns' College will give a dramatic entertain ment next Friday evening. BETWEEN YOU AND ME.

The press of the country has argued on both sides of the question whether the Post Office Department has a right to award the contract for the manufacture of postage stamps to the Bureau of Engraving and Comfort. Gen. Sewell refuses to talk personal politics because it is pretty well understood among his frierds that he is a candidate for the Senatorship now occupied by Senator McPherson, which expires in 1895.

There is at present good reason to believe that the Republicans will carry everything before them this fall, and if they do, the legislature will have a Republican majority or long. a step toward paternalism, and on the floor of Congress only the other day it was stated that one department had no legal right to contract with another department for supplies of any character. The answers to resolutions of Congress recently addressed to the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury clearly prove that that there is no question that the contemplated action of the Post Office Department is perfectly legal.

Briefly, the history of this case consists first of a desire on the part of Mr. Bissell to save the government on the manufacture of postage stamps \$100,000 in four years; second, the dissatisfaction of the American Bank Note Company, the present contractors, with the purpose of the department; and last, evidences to show an astonishingly active interest on the part of certain Congressmen in this particular matter. The American Bank Note Company were underbid by a Philadelphia concern of matter. The American Bank Note Company were underbid by a Philadelphia concern of questionable standing, whose ability to fulfill the contract was doubtful, and the depart-ment having reserved the right to reject any and all bids, rejected both bids. In the mean-time the Bureau of Printing and Engraving had made an estimate on the contract.

Senators Gorman and Gibson are not placated to any great extent; the pie was too long in coming. It is whispered that Senator Gorman's hostility to the President is in fact owing to the appointment of Mr. Gresham as Secretary of State. The Maryland Senator had hopes of being the lucky man in 1892, but the rush of popular sentiment to-wards Mr. Cleveland warned him there was danger in the way. He withdrew and made it appear that he did so in the interest of Mr. Cleveland, Thus he would have been in good shape to fall heir to the Cleveland influence, The selection of Gresham distributed his

He imagined that this new convert would be a formidable rival. He only had to look back a few years to see how really dangerous a new convert might be. For more than twenty-five years Mr. Chase had been the wenty-five years Mr. Chase had been the most bitter and determined foe of Democracy. He had nothing in common with it, but, soured by his disappointments in the Repub-lican party, he changed his political alie-giance. He came very near being the Demo-cratic candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Gresham's conversion was brought about by similar causes, and Senator Gorman saw in his appointment as Secretary of State a his appointment as Secretary of State a formal declaration that he was the adopted heir to the next nomination. The Senator has never hesitated to condemn the Gresham ap-

The proposition to reduce the salaries of Government officials twenty per cent, is not meeting with great favor among Congress men. It has only been a few months since they virtually increased their salaries by several hundred dollars; they are not disposed to knock off at one blow a thousand dollars. If the demand for economy grows too strong to be resisted they will sacrifice their strong to be resisted they will sacrinee their elerks. Yet most of them have some member of the family acting as private secretary, and to vote to do away with that eengr ssional adjunct will most likely make things very unpleasant about home. The probabilities are that all methods of economy that finally pass will touch some where else.

A New York genius for figures, taking the recent vote in that state at the various municipal elections for a basis, declares the Republicans will carry the Empire state by 150 .-000 majority next Fall. This is a very encour-AS THE CROWDS COME OUT.

Oscar Wilde doesn't, of course, believe half the things he says and only half believes what the things he says and only half believes what the war.

An effort is making in New York to concoct a party condemnation of Senator Hill for his recent tariff speech. Mayor Grace and other prominent Cleveland men are at the head of the movement. The Senator is not disturbed when Grace is mentioned to him be only

WHISKY AND SUGAR.

The story is going the rounds that \$7,000,-600 is to be raised by the sugar trust and influence legislation-a big plie of money, which, if handled well, would have a wonderful effect. No one doubts that morey has been used liberally. A fact to be noted about the story is that it was started by the whisky

Those who have watched the course of leg-Islation since a discussion of the tatiff bill began can readily see that the whisky ring has had the controlling hand. The chairman of the Senate Finance Committee has been the champion of whisky in and out of senson, the has only urged one point; that was that the rate on distilled spirits should be in-ercased. This the sub-committee granted without a murmur. He accepted the bill as reported by the sub-committee without ques-tion and prepared to defend it on the floor.

The sugar trust still feels that it is has to fight for its life, as there is a strong sentiment both in the Senate and the House in favor of keeping sugar on the free list. Members of the House especially do not like the idea of going back to constituents just now exasperated over a raise of 2 cents a pound on sugar. If the effect of the sugar schedule could be postponed until after next November they would not object so seriously.

Philadelphia Bank Cases. The rearguments in the cases of Nelson F. Evans, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States were begun in the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday, Mr. Hampton L. Carson appearing for Evans and Assistant Attorney General Conrad for the government, The plaintiff was indicted on the 16th day of

May, 1892, as a director in the Spring Garden National bank, of Philadelphia, for alleged acts in violation of section 5209 of the Revised Statutes relating to national banks, and sen-tenced to imprisonment in the Eastern penitentiary for seven years. The questions in-volved are those of the sufficiency in point of law of the various counts in the indictme upon which the defendant was sentenced. Discontinuance of Customs Offices. Some legislation is probable during the

present Congress looking to the abolition of the offices of collectors of customs at a numthe offices of collectors of customs at a num-ber of the smaller ports, and the transferring of the business transacted by them to the larger offices. It is asserted that the ex-penses of maintaining the smaller customs houses is unnecessary and may at times re-sult in actual loss of revenue on agoount of the inexperience of officials at the ports where they are employed. A bill on this subject is now before the House Committee on Expend-itures in the Treasury Department and has been given some consideration by the com-mittee.

My Love dwelt in a Northern land A dim tower in a forest green And gray wash of the waves was seen

And through the Northern Summer night The sunset slowly died away, And herds of strange deer, silver-white, Came gleaming through the forest gray, And fied like ghosts before the day.

And oft that month we watched the moon Wax great and white o'er wood and lawn. Till, like a brand for battle drawn, I know not if the forest green

I know not if the boughs between The white deer vanish ere the day; The grass above my Love is green; His heart is colder than the

IN AND OUT OF OFFICE.

Mr. Logan Carlisle tells me that he wishes he were out of office. "We all say that, of course, and you don't more than half believ us, but most of us are in earnest. It's not satisfactory, this government office business Printing. It has been charged that this is there's not enough chance to rise," he says "I will furnish you in office items for a while, and some time at least one 'out." But what a pessimistic view this is for Mr. Carlisle. Surely there are good things for him.

People tell me over at the Pension Office that it is the intention of the bureau and its instructions to subordinates to keep as nearly as possible the allowances for new pension down to the number of deaths and disallowances, and that this has practically been do for several months, so that the pension list does not increase to any appreciable extent. This involves a novel principle of government that people may question perhaps. I may

They call Secretary Morton "Thistle Morton" in the Cabinet meetings. A couple of days ago he received a notice of the election of officers of the Thistie Club of Boston, of onicers of the transfer also been meant for a playful reference to his thorny connec-tion with the Russian variety.

Have you ever considered the inexcusable injustice that attaches to the practice in every one of the departments with regard to dismissals? A clerk receives a yellow envelope some day, entirely without notice, and is some day, entirely without notice, and is from that moment out of a job. No private individual, or even corporation, could afford to do anything of the kind. A man with them would get his week's or his month's no-tice. If he didn't, people would hear about it and talk and make things unpleasant. But this government keeps a man five or ten or fifty years and fires him without a day's no-tice.

This young fellow Anderson, the messenger of the Treasury Department who got into trouble a few months ago by taking money from the Treasury vaults, and who is now under indictment, was appointed by Mr. Harrison during the last year of his administration. He was a much-liked young fellow, and spoiled what promised to be a fine career. He had been designated as an appointee at large for West Point, and had applied for a leave of absence, which was to be given him the day fellowing the one on which he was discovered. Mrs. Anderson, his mother, is a clerk in the Engineer's office of the War Department, and is now an invalid from nervous prostration.

Mrs. Paul Flynn, whose death was recorded vectories as a supplied of the War Department. der indictment, was appointed by Mr. Har-

resterday, was the wife of Mr. Flynn, a wellknown clerk of the Treasury. She was Miss Katie Greer before her marriage, and was also a clerk in the Treasury Department. A little romance of theirs is recalled by her death. Incy were secretly married last April in Bal-timore in order that they both might remain in the department without meurring Mr. Carlisle's displeasure. Last January she re-signed voluntarily. A month or so ago a little Flynn was born. Mrs. Flynn was a personal friend of Governor Russell, of Massa-chusetts, and spent two weeks at his home last Summer, and was of the Governor Russell party that went to Niagara Falls in June.

IN HAUNTS OF HOOSIERS.

Senator Voorhees is beginning to hear from his constituents. This is the time of year when county conventions are held. Several conventions have been held by the Hoosier Democrats, and they have raised their voices arrainst the Tall Sycamore. They pronounce for the Wilson bill as it passed the House. They are opposed to any and all amendments. They are nothing about a prospective deficit, and hold that whatever the House does is do not disturb Mr. Voorbees.

Senator Turple is to discuss the tariff bill. The Republicans may prepare for an overhauting. The junior Senator from Indiana never lets slip an opportunity to tell what he terms the rascally carryings on of the Repub-licans during the war. He speaks seven lan-guages, but when aiming at Republicans uses only English. He uses that with a vigor

born of intense enmity. Henry U. Johnson, the man who talks four hundred words a minute, has been renom-inated by the Republicans of his Hoosier district. As his party has about ten thousand majority, he will naturally be elected. The district is the same that was represented so long by George W. Julian, and afterward by Quaker settlers that no slave who

the county was ever captured by his owner. Mississippians Entertained. Last night was Mississippi night at the Naval Observatory, on Georgetown Heights. The visiting delegation from that state was large, and a better night could not have been selected by the party for their visit. Up in the towers, where the great telescopes were trained on the sky all evening, could be found an interested group around the man in charge and attentively listening to his deeription of Jupiter and its moons and other facts of astronomy. The long terrace on the roof of the buildings was an especial point of interest. This walk was particularly inviting, and those who took advantage of the oppor-tunity offered were afforded an excellent view of the city, glistening with its many lights. Among those present were Senator A. J. McLaurin, of Mississippi, and his brother, Wallace McLaurin, Col. T. R. Stockdale, Gen. T. C. Catchings, John S. Williams, members of Congress from Mississippi; Gen. Shelly, of Alabama; Col. H. Sidney King, of the Meridan News; J. C. Burke, A. M. Peyton and Leon Rowell. The gentlemen were on, and Leon Rowell. The gentlemen were a most instances accompanied by their fami-

Fourth-class Postmasters Fifty-one fourth-class postmasters were ap ointed to day. Of these thirty-one were to fill vacancies caused by resignations, sixteen by removals, and four by deaths. Among the changes were:

the changes were:

New Jersey-Plainville, C. W. Wyckoff, vice
A. W. Snydam, resipned.

New York-East Guilford, George Hyatt, vice
E. L. Beale, removed; Madena, Amos DeBois,
vice R. G. Locke, removed, and North Trenton,
Mrs Belle Miller, vice Addison Miller, removed,
Pennsylvania-Milltown, S. I. Dicks, vice Jesse
Mattack, dend, and Parker Ford, J. F. Kellar,
vice A. R. Savidge, resigned:

Let Everyone Help the Times.

the Editor of THE TIMES: I have been a reader of THE TIMES ever since the day it was born, and think I have given myself plenty of time to pass an opinion upon its merits as a newspaper. First, As to news,it gives it freely and without fear for favor. Second The cause it advocates is the proper one for all humanity. Let everyone help The Thirs, and by so doing help themselves.

J. W. COMES.

NOTES FROM SENATE AND HOUSE.

Senator Hoar from the committee on the judi-ciary yesterday made a favorable report on his bill for the suppression of the lottery traffic. Senator Washburn, of Minnossota, gave notice yesterday that next Monday at I o'clock he would speak on the tariff question. The discussion of the Chinese Treaty has been estponed for two weeks in compliance, with the rishes of Senator Morgan. The date fixed for its onsideration is May 3.

Senator Hale yesterday introduced a bill ap-propriating \$50,000 to pay the iron works at Bath, Maine, the bremium earned in constructing the gun boats Castine and Machias.

ent office.

The Arkansas delegation in Congress is very much interested in a bill now pending providing for reference to the court of claims of the claims of the heirs of Don Juan Filhiol to a square league of land in Askansas, in which is embraced the Hot Springs reservation. Representative Lapham was directed by the douse Military Affairs Committee yesterday to

report the bill authorizing the employment of a historian to execute historical maps illustrating the evolutions of troops on the feetivaburg battle-field. The amount to be paid for the maps is not Senator Palme. to exceed \$55,000.

Senator Palmer yesterday introduced by request a voluminous bill "to increase the volume of money on a real estate, gold and silver basis." It provides for the establishment of a bureau of loans under the control of the Treasury department, which is to loan money at the rate of 2 per ment, which is to loan money at the rate of 2 per

FOR AND AGAINST THE BILL Don't Be

Senators McLaurin and Smith Delivered Their Speeches Yesterday.

MISSISSIPPIAN'S PIRST EFFORT

New Jersey Senator Devotes Himself Entirely to the Income Tax which He Repudiates and Declares Is a Sectional and Unjust Measure of Collecting Revenue.

Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi, delivered his maiden speech in the Senate yesterday in defense of the tariff bill He held that a prohibitive tariff retarded

the wealth of the country instead of increasing it, for if property be the guage of wealth the country would possess one-third more property than it now has. He related an instance in his own experience where a lucrative factory which would have afforded em ployment to a number of American workmen could not be erected because the machinery could not be obtained in this country at satisfactory rates, and the duty on it if purchased abroad would be prohibitive. He considered the question of balance of trade which is now said to be against this country because we import more than we export. But Mr. McLaurin, holding that property is the measure of wealth, contended that if in a trans action we import \$240,000 worth of goods while we export \$200,000 worth, then we are \$40,000 richer than we were and the balance of trade is in our favor. He defended the income tax, holding that it would bring about an equalization of the burdens of taxation pleading with the rich to cease their opposition against the measure and to accept th demand of the people. The people rule, and as sure as the peoble rule this tax would be levied and the rich should meet the poor in a spirit of honesty and fair play.

"This is no time," said he, in conclusion, "this Senate is no place and this debate is no occasion for the venting of spleen. This is an occasion calling for the exercise of broad

is to bear the burden of government in pro-portion to his earnings, there is surely no rea-son why he who receives \$3,500 a year should escape while his neighbor earning \$4,500 must

pay.

The result of the last election, in which the Populist platform alone contained a demand for an income tax, he considered conclusive evidence of the unpopularity of the measure. He called it undemocratic and quoted from

numerous Democratic leaders of the past and numerous Democratic leaders of the past and present against the system.

"The Democratic party is not a free-trade party," said the Senator, "and the mere fact that an insignificant number of free-trade that an insignificant number of free-trade theorists have engrafted themselves upon it cannot make it so. Taxes collected at the custom houses have been the chief sources of Federal revenues, and such they must con-tinue to be. Nor can the utterance of a Con-gressional convention in Missouri, nor the as-sertion of its candidate that an income tax is just and right controvert a principle declared by Thomas Jefferson, and affirmed by every partional convention since the organization of by Thomas Jefferson, and affirmed by every national convention since the organization of the party. If it is the desire of the advocates of this bill to drive every Eastern state into the Republican party, to encourage the Popu-lists of the South and West to follow up their rentering wedge," and to practically elimi-nate the party of Jesterson from participation in public affairs, they can find no surer way to accomplish their purpose than that which they have chosen."

He appealed to the South whether this un-

endurable tax was a fair return to northern Democrats for helping to rid themselves of oppression. He touched upon the charge of treason by Minnesota Democrats when he

"Party ties grow weak when they make disregard of one's own convictions and dis-loyalty to one's own people the test of fealty. And I do not hesitate to add that even the misrule of the Republican party is to be pre-ferred to the communism of the Populists and socialists. If that be treason, then the self-appointed conserve of Minnesotta do right to appointed censors of Minnesota do right to

appointed censors of minnesota do right to lay the charge at my door."

In conclusion Senator Smith said:
"The Democratic party is under a distinct obligation to confer the boon of tariff reform upon the American people. We cannot hope to overcome the present dissensions and fulfill this obligation unless we beat down all attempts to create discord within the rank and tempts to create discord within the rank, and strive earnestly for party harmony. With unity of action we shall succeed. Without it we must fail. And we cannot perform our duty as Democrats by maligning each or by making wanton attacks upon the Dem-

The Purity of Men. To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Your bright little paper enters our home each morning and we read with interest the article under the heading "Are all men moral lepers" Mrs. J. C. H. voices the sentiments of many Mrs J. C. H. voices the sentiments of many women of our land. As I read Mr. Thompson's false accusation my cheeks burned with indignation, and, as women, we ought to resent it in some way. I am more fortunate than he, for I know more than one "good fellow." in my home, among my friends. In my memory of a sainted father I will say I believe his character for purity was equal to my mother's.

It is high time for us to disabuse people's minds. Do not let them think all men are bad. They are not: but one thing let us look to as mothers. Those of us who have young daughhow careful we are that their girl friends are pure and spotless in character. Are as careful in regard to their boy friends? Where lies the difference?

District Commission matters.

The Commissioners will grant a hearing to a delegation from the Anti-Saloon League this morning at 11 o'clock in relation to the enforcement of the present fluor law. Rev. 8 f. Wilson, president of the league, will argue for more stringent measures. The league now numbers over 300 members, representatives from the various churches and temperance organizations. Col. W. Plannie, Samuel T. Monroe, and M. Col. W. W. Fleming, Samuel T. Monroe, and M. I. Weller yesterday submitted to the Commissioners a proposition by the Washington Crematory Company for the collection and disposition of garbage. The company will remove and destroy the garbage at \$4,000 per month or, with daily collection at \$5,000 per month or, with daily collection at \$5,000 per month. The Commissioners will give the proposition careful consideration.

Tempted

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Robinson, Chery & Co.,

CHINESE TREATY.

A Strong Protest from James O'Connell Grand Mester of Machinists.

The following is a copy of a letter recently sent to Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice Presi-

occasion for the venting of spleen. This is an occasion calling for the exercise of broad statesmanship. Let no man abandon his duty because there hangs on the horizon the murky clouds of political reverses. The people will be heard: they will compose the bone and since heard: States and the mining been carrelly reported the heard: they will compose the heard: the heard: they will compose the heard: they will compose the heard: they will be a heard: they will be a heard: they will be heard: they will be a heard: they dent of the United States:

The Horse Overestimated and the Son of Spendthrift May Be an Absentee. New York, April 17 .- The Morning Adver-

tiser will say to-morrow: Jimmy McCormick, the trainer of Lamplichter. the racer, which has been honored with the top weight in the suburban handicap took a run in

the racer, which has been honored with the top weight in the suburban handleap took a run in from Chiron to-day. Muc consented to express his opinion in reference to the great horse. "Lamplighter is doing as well as ought to be expected after the severe campaign of last year," he said. "But I hardly shink he will fulfill our expectations this year, I always held that Lamplighter was an overrated horse. It is true he has won many sensational races, but he never was consistent.

"I cannot for the life of me understand what the handleappers were thinking about when they jammed the weight on Lamplighter. Handleapping is supposed to be done by taking horses' performances into consideration, and if the handleappers in the East have done this then I am a born fool.

Speaking of the chances for the son of Spendthrift to start in the Brooklyn handleap, he said: Between you and me there is hardly a possible chance. As a matter of fact, I hardly think he will be ready for the Metropolitan handleap, and if he does not show up well before the Sheepshead Bay meeting, he will also be an absentee in the Suburban.

[From Hon. Pat. Walsh's Augusta Chronicle.] With no desire to be hypercritical, or to pose in the role of a Don Quixote, we enter our protest against such items as the following.

which has been sent out from Washington:

Mrs. Cleveland now weighs 162 pounds, and she is taking anti-fat. When she first appeared upon the public scene her form was graceful, her step light and jaunty, and it was a matter of doubt if she ought to wear her gowns cut acceur. But now instead of tripping lightly she walks with difficulty. Her face is plump, but yet she is a very comely dame. At any rate she does not like herself like this, and has sworn to get rid of a forth of herself by spring. Her horses now remain idle between the hours of four and six, when it was her went to drive, and instead of a dash out Connecticul avenue in full White House livery she wearily walks around Lafayette Square, and when she grows too tired to continue she seats herself upon a rough wood bench and breathes a while. How such reports get out it is impossible to tell, but it is authentically stated she is losing five pounds a week. By June she hoppes to be able to tread upon an aunt without dislocating its thigh, or let her foot rest upon a passing spider without ceasing its existence.

The tone of the press ought to be above such paragraphs as this. We recognize the fact that the trailing man her for the pressure and the stream of the treather and the paragraphs as this.

such paragraphs as this. We recognize the fact that the public man has few rights which ance that the public man has few rights which a newspaper reporter feels called on to re-spect, but we contend that instead of the wife of the President being subjected to all the per-sonalities which her husband cannot escape, she should be inschrined in the hearts of the people with peculiar sacredness, as the first lady of the land. Her name should be lady of the land. Her name should be guarded with jealous care not only by her natural protectors, but by every self-respect-ing man in the nation, and an insult to her should be an insult to the womanhood of America, which the munhood of America would be swift to resent.

They Had a Nice Time. The Commercial, formerly the Mysterious Club, held its first reception at its headquarters, 1006 Tenth northwest last night. Over 200 guests were present and enjoyed a repast of oysters, and later a literary and musical pro-

gramme. The evening was opened by an address from Col. Ed. Hay, who referred to the inappropriateness of the old name and to the timely adoption of the new title. Shroeder's band furnished the music for the dancing, which continued until a late hour. The club which continued until a late hour. The club now numbers 150 members, and is managed by the following well-known gentlemen: President, Frank P. May; vice president, John W. Thomas; secretary, James Mankin, and treasurer, E. G. Schaeffer.

Oregon Nominations for Congress. ASTORIA, Oge., April 17 .- J. K. Weatherford was to-day nominated for Congressman in the First district and J. H. Raley in the